

AMERICANS HEAR GERMANS WILL SIGN WITH NEW DELEGATES; ORLANDO AND CABINET RESIGN; OVERTHROWN BY DEPUTIES; WILSON ASKS BELGIANS TO PIN FAITH IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

REVOLT IN U. S. URGED IN SOVIET BUREAU'S NOTES

Martens's Mysterious Bank Deposits Balanced About \$9,000 a Day.

CASH SENT BY MOSCOW

Lusk Sees Lenin Plot for Revolution—Pinchot on Mission List.

Evidence showing how actively the Russian Soviet Bureau, of which L. A. Martens is the head, was engaged in the promotion of radical doctrine in this country continued to pile up yesterday when there was read into the record of the Lusk legislative committee a mass of documents seized in the raid of the bureau last week.

Although Mr. Martens had testified at the executive session last week that not a cent had been spent so far for commercial purposes, G. V. Lomonosov in a confidential report to him from Washington stated that the authorities there knew that the bureau was receiving large amounts of money from Moscow.

This interesting document stated that while there seemed to be no prospect of official recognition from Washington at present, the bureau was "tolerated," and it was understood that after the declaration of peace our Government would permit commercial houses here to trade with the Soviet Government.

The purchasing department of the bureau had no bank account, but it was brought out that the daily bank balances in the name of Mr. Martens were from \$5,000 to \$9,000, kept to that amount by frequent deposits of sums averaging \$1,000. This money was always deposited in cash.

Money Source a Mystery.

Nothing so far has been brought out to indicate the exact source of this money and one of the communications indicated that a member of the bureau had refused to give this information to representatives of the Government.

Two of the staff of twenty-eight employees of the bureau had been convicted of sedition in New Jersey before their employment and are now out on bail, according to Archibald E. Stevenson, assistant counsel of the committee.

Correspondence was introduced showing that S. Nuorteva, secretary of the "embassy," was spending most of his time speaking in various parts of the country to radical groups. Some of the correspondence was with Eugene V. Debs. They addressed one another as "beloved comrades."

An assigned poet found in the files and addressed "only for discharges" soldiers and sailors urged them to join forces with the rest of the workers, presumably those who have formed soviets abroad, and declared that the only way to get liberty was to "take it."

One letter was signed: "For the success of the revolution."

A large amount of Bolshevik propaganda was found in the bureau, notably a quantity of copies of the publication known as *Class Struggle*, which contained an address to American workers from Nicholas Lenin. In it he said the working class here would not follow the lead of its bourgeoisie. It will go with us. The greater the bitterness and brutality they (the bourgeoisie) show, the nearer is the day of the victorious proletarian revolution.

Now that is an absolute appeal on the part of Lenin to the workers of this country to overthrow the Government.

Chairman Lusk after the article from *Class Struggle* had been read into the record. The fact that a large number of copies of this magazine were found was an indication to the committee that the Soviet Bureau had been engaged in distributing this sort of literature.

Soviet Bureau's Statement.

The Soviet Bureau gave out a long statement last night saying their real aims were being distorted by the way in which the evidence was being presented. It was true that they had been engaged in "diplomatic" work as well as commercial and that it was necessary to establish some sort of diplomatic relations in this country, or at least to sympathize with the understanding of their cause, before it would be possible to do much business.

The statement declared there were more than 1,000 letters on commercial matters which had been sent to the bureau and that it was necessary to make it appear that there were no commercial activities.

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Continued on Fourth Page.

British Fleet in Baltic; Foch Forming a Front

COPENHAGEN, June 19.—A British squadron passing into the Baltic will block German ports if peace is not signed.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 19.—Marshal Foch is forming a front against the Germans from the Rhine to the Danube, *L'Intransigeant* says. It is informed that the allied commander in chief, it is added, henceforth will extend his command over the Czechoslovak, Rumanian and Polish armies.

Views Havoc of War

Inspects Trenches With King Albert and Visits Many Ruined Towns.

By Laurence Hills.

BRUSSELS, June 19.—Following a hundred mile tour over the Flanders battle fields and the Belgian sea coast President Wilson and his party reached Brussels last evening to receive a warm welcome from the city which was so long under the German heel. It was not, however, the enthusiastic greeting of London or the ecstatic performance of Paris and Rome when the President first came to Europe.

The crowd was not swept off its feet and it was difficult to escape the impression that the greeting given to the President indicated that he is no longer the popular figure he was when he first reached Europe. Six months in Europe apparently have worn off the gloss. All along the route the President did not evoke the same emotions, now that the treaty is made, as when he brought here his fourteen points and was hailed as the world's deliverer.

In Many Places the Crowds were Small and Merely Curious, and Although He Arrived in Brussels on a Beautiful Evening There Was No Such Outpouring for a City of Its Size as He Had Elsewhere. Belgium Is Not Entirely Satisfied With What She Received at the Peace Table.

One Had the Opinion That a Different Feeling Existed Here and Elsewhere in Europe Toward the American President than Before His Proclamations Were Put to the Test in Paris. This Seemed to Be Rather Borne Out by the Rip Through Belgium. King Albert and His Queen Had Staged a Very Different Day for the President than He Has Been Accustomed to Having.

Indeed King Albert Took the President Nearer to the War than He Has Been at Any Time. Mile after Mile Over Shot Torn Roads Amid Whirling Clouds of Dust the President and King Traveled in an Open Automobile. The Queen and Mrs. Wilson Came Right Behind in a Closed Car.

Several Times King Albert Had the President Alight and Walk to the Trenches. It Was a Hard Day for the President, but He Seemed to Enjoy It, Even Though It Was Most Informal. He Seemed to Take Particular Delight in the Luncheon in a Forest Whose Shell Torn Trees Did Not Afford Much Shelter from the Sun.

Among the Wreckage of Ypres.

Ypres was one of the most interesting of the places visited, the party halting in front of the ruins of the famous town hall. The British attacks explained the battle fields. It was the first view the President had had of the awful destruction the war had wrought. Not a tree was alive.

Beyond Ypres, in a Country Long Occupied by the Germans, the Country Had a More Prosperous Appearance. Here Crowds of School Children Waving Bright Flags Turned Out and the Burgomasters of the Various Towns Made Little Speeches of Welcome. But the Cheers Seemed to Be Few.

The Procession Sped Along the Waterfront to Zeebrugge, Giving the President a Delightful Taste of the North Sea Ozone and a Chance to Observe the Wonderful Coast Fortifications the Germans Had Erected.

The Most Interesting Moment of the Trip Came When the Party Was Met by a Group of British Naval Officers, Who Walked Out With Him Along the Mole to the Scene of one of the Most Famous Naval Actions of the War. Here the President Saw the Battered Hull of the Old Vindicator Protruding from the Mud, With Capt. Carpenter, Who Commanded that Vessel When She Was Driven Into the Muzzles of the German Guns, to Explain All the Details of that Famous Action.

By a Baby Bond.

Our Booklet lists 410 510 Investments. Send for it. John Mink & Co., 51 Broadway.

MILD WELCOME FOR PRESIDENT FROM BELGIANS

Greeting Lacks the Enthusiasm Displayed in Other Countries.

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HELP PROMISED IN RESTORATION OF THE NATION

At Brussels President Declares Now Is Time to Extend Credits.

SAYS ALLIES PLAN RELIEF

Will Urge Elevation of Legation to an Embassy—Ovation Follows Address.

By the Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, June 19.—The King and Queen of the Belgians said goodbye to President and Mrs. Wilson to-night after a day of functions and slighting that taxed the energies of every individual in the American party.

The President made three speeches and an extended tour of the battle fields, and attended a luncheon and a formal dinner by the King. Had there been any doubt relative to the feeling between Americans and Belgians, it was removed in the Chamber of Deputies, when the President was warmly applauded by the members and those gathered in the galleries.

In a simple, straightforward manner he brought them to the realization that America was not dealing with the past, that now is the time for credits, and it is proposed to extend them.

The President in the course of his speech said he had in mind to suggest to Congress to elevate the legation at Brussels to an embassy and the post of Minister to Ambassador.

With King Albert the President entered the Chamber of Deputies to the minute fixed, while Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson and the Queen were escorted to their seats. The hall was filled, every member's seat being taken, and the galleries were crowded with men and women, at least one-third of the women still wearing mourning.

The scene was relieved of its sombre aspect, however, by the large number of modish gowns.

Tells of Gratitude to United States.

The President, with the King, was seated on the floor of the House, directly in front of the Speaker. The Queen and Mrs. Wilson occupied places to the Speaker's left.

The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paul Hymans, expressed gratitude to the part America played in the war. He referred specifically to the work done by Herbert Hoover, who was present and was forced to arise and acknowledge the applause of the Chamber. More than once the President, and even Mrs. Wilson, were obliged to bow acknowledgments when references were made to them.

The audience appeared more curious than anything else when the President began to speak and the first applause was somewhat perfunctory. But as he proceeded and as he made plain that the Belgians were not regarded as objects of charity appreciation reached a climax, expressed in warm and hearty applause.

At the conclusion of his address the whole Chamber arose and gave the President an ovation. The guests were conducted later through the historic rooms, including the Senate chamber, where the English nurse Edith Cavell was tried and sentenced by the Germans.

Before leaving the President signed "The Gold Book," and at 3:30 the Presidential and royal party, amid renewed plaudits, took automobiles for Malines.

In the Chamber of Deputies the President of that body, in a brief speech of welcome, said that President Wilson could give no better pledge for reparations and the reconstruction of Belgium than his decision to come and see for himself the terrible destruction wrought.

"We are convinced that in this great effort," he added, "we can count upon the American people, as upon yourself. Belgium will never forget the help given to her by her great sister, America."

America Glad to Help.

In his address before the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, President Wilson said: "Your Majesty and Gentlemen: It is with such profound emotion that I express my deepest appreciation of the generous welcome you have given me that I am not at all sure I can find the words to express it."

Continued on Second Page.

Returned Soldiers Vie With Soldiers Abroad

LETTERS come from both sides of the Atlantic to thank THE SUN Tobacco Fund and to revive scenes where its aid was invaluable. Its gifts are safe, never to be listed among benefits forgot, according to testimony found in letters printed on page 10.

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TRIAL OF EX-KAISER AND HIS SON WILL FOLLOW PEACE

Interallied Court to Be Convened Soon After Treaty Is Signed—Hindenburg, Ludendorff and Others Also to Face Judges.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, June 19.—The trial of the ex-Kaiser will take place before an interallied tribunal almost immediately after the signing of peace with Germany. This information is vouchsafed officially by the French authorities. The decision was made, apparently, to meet the pressing demands of a large section of public opinion in both Great Britain and France, which lately has been voicing insistent demands for some definite disposition of the Kaiser and his clique who are blamed as authors of the war.

It is very likely that the tribunal will meet in Paris following the signing of the Peace Treaty and that the allied Governments will organize a court which will make a formal demand for Wilhelm's extradition from Holland and his delivery to the Powers. An indictment is already prepared except for several technical clauses, so that everything will be in readiness for the trial when he is handed over by the Netherlands Government.

From present indications it does not appear that Holland will have any hesitancy in complying with the extradition request.

Hindenburg, Ludendorff and other prominent figures in the war started by Germany would better look out if Germany refuses to sign the treaty, thus compelling the Allies to invade Germany. There is good reason to believe that there will be no quarter if a further advance is made necessary.

While diplomatic measures will have to be taken to get hold of the ex-Kaiser and his eldest son these will not be necessary in the matter of seizing the Generals and other authors and perpetrators of frightfulness.

It is also stated that if the Germans are counting on getting food supplies in the event they refuse to sign they are in for disappointment. It is a difficult task to organize a service of supply overnight and if the Allies are forced to make a rapid advance it will be necessary for them to requisition all the food in sight. If this is done the German people will suffer greatly.

GERMANS PLAN TO RUSH DYES

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Says Stock of \$20,000,000 Is Ready for U. S. Market.

HAVE NO FEAR OF TARIFF

Licensing System Urged as Surest Means of Protecting American Industry.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

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WASHINGTON, June 19.—"Germany is ready to dump \$20,000,000 of dyes into this country at any price necessary to sell them; has no fear of a protective tariff on American dyes and soon again will control the dye trade of the world."

This situation was described to the Ways and Means Committee to-day by Joseph H. Choate, Jr., representing the Chemical Foundation, Inc., which is asking the committee to recommend the enactment of a licensing system for the protection of the American industry.

All during the war Germany has been piling up huge stocks of dyes. Mr. Choate said, because dyes are a by-product of the explosive and poison gas factories. The German dye syndicate has resources of \$400,000,000 and again must supply the markets of the world or fail.

Great Britain and France have closed their markets to the German dyes, he said, and the only outlet for the German produce is to China, the United States and small consumers. Unless the United States closes her doors to these dyes the American industry will be wrecked, the witness asserted.

A list of dyes, \$20,000,000 in value, which Germany on May 1 was prepared to send to this country in payment for food was presented to the committee. The prices of these dyes were set at a high figure, indicating, Mr. Choate said, that the Germans have no fear of disposing of them in this market at the price named.

A report on the situation in the American dye industry made by Hugo Schweitzer, chief of the German secret service in this country, to Ambassador Bernstorff was read to the committee. The report had come into the possession of the Chemical Foundation through the Department of Justice. It was dated January 26, 1917.

In this the German secret service man, who also was described as an expert in the dye industry, made an analysis of the effect of the new tariff on dyes and asserted that in his opinion the American industry could not hope for many years to cope with the German competition. This was especially true, he reported, of derivatives. It was almost impossible for the American industry to make the high grade vat dyes which the Germans had perfected, Bernstorff was told.

No tariff, Mr. Choate said, would protect the American industry against the competition of the German, and he held it imperative that a licensing system be established at once. The proposed licensing board would not be open to the same dangers of abuse of power as obtained in connection with licensing boards during the war because he said at that time "we had no limit on light or publicity."

Revenue producing measure fees for licenses were suggested.

Harvard Astronomer Resigns.

Horton, June 19.—The resignation of Robert W. Wilson, professor of astronomy at Harvard University, was announced to-day. Prof. Wilson was graduated from Harvard in 1873, and for many years had been associated with Prof. Edward C. Pickering, director of the Harvard Observatory, who died recently.

Ex-German Prince Dyes Villa.

By the Associated Press.

BERN, June 19.—It is reported from Lugano that Prince Joachim, the youngest son of the former Emperor, has purchased for \$100,000 francs a villa on the border of Lake Lugano known as *Pavetta Castagnola*.

Action by Admiral Kolchak Reported From Belgrade.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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MILAN, June 19.—It is reported from Belgrade that Admiral Kolchak has resigned. The resignation was reported by *Il Secolo* as expressing hopes for the rebirth of a new and great Russia, which will reassume the role of protecting the Slav races. It was throughout all Jugoslavia committees are being formed to aid Russian refugees, while Russian anti-Bolshevik missions are being sent.

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CRISIS IN ITALY DUE TO FAILURE AT PEACE TABLE

Chamber Refuses Vote of Confidence in Premier by Ballot of 259 to 78.

ORLANDO DEFENDS ACTS

Asserts That on the Whole He Is Satisfied With the Treaties Obtained.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, June 19.—The Italian Government resigned this evening following an adverse vote against it in the Chamber of Deputies. Premier Orlando in announcing his resignation and that of the Cabinet said King Victor Emmanuel had reserved decision as to acceptance.

The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 259 to 78, had rejected in secret session Premier Orlando's motion in favor of discussing the question of confidence, which related to the foreign policy of the Government.

Prior to the vote Premier Orlando in addressing the Chamber said: "Italy's peace with Germany and Austria has been solved in a manner with which on the whole I feel satisfied."

Insisting on the necessity of a secret session the Premier asserted that the Government needed greater confidence and would treat his motion for a secret session as a question of confidence. The Socialists immediately opposed this.

Signor Orlando in his address said Italy's position had been aggravated considerably by international events during the second fortnight of April. He referred to President Wilson's message in regard to the Adriatic question.

The Italian delegates at the Peace Conference, the Premier added, had followed this policy:

First—Maintain with firmness all the essential points of the Italian claims, without which Italy is convinced peace will be neither just nor adequate to the immense sacrifices suffered.

Second—Remain faithful in your duties toward the Allies.

Third—Avoid any blind form of obstinate intransigence. Indeed, facilitate conciliatory suggestions capable of producing accord in the conference over the problems concerning Italian frontiers.

Signor Orlando urged Parliament to separate the discussion of foreign affairs from the internal policy of the country, the latter being virtually absorbed in the grave question of the high cost of living. Past history showed, he said, that internal perturbations were transitory and that equilibrium soon would be regained.

Pledge of Internal Reform.

The Government, the Premier continued, was determined to strengthen the defense of consumers against the cupidity of speculation, which had assumed almost the form of folly. The Government intended to suppress to the utmost possible the machinations of the middleman and aid in bringing about cooperation among consumers. Having complete control of bread, rice, cereals, sugar and petroleum, he added, the Government would sell them at low fixed prices. Meat would be imported, he said, and distributed at the cost price, without profit and without tax.

The statement of the Premier was delivered before a packed house. The diplomatic tribune was crowded. Among those present were Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, and Senator Bustamante, Cuban delegate to the Peace Conference, who was accompanied by the Cuban Minister to Italy, Don Antonio Martin Rivero.

In summing up the situation Signor Orlando said:

"The deep unrest throughout the world lends to pessimism such as was never experienced during the war. Immediately after the armistice was signed the peoples in general, Italy in particular, never went through such dark days as now. This is the most acute phase of the immense crisis arising from the war. Nevertheless I am not discouraged, believing as I do that the situation gradually will ameliorate."

Dealing with the political, economic and financial situation of Italy in regard to the Peace Conference, he said:

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Continued on Third Page.

Slight Delay to Be Asked for Creation of New Peace Delegation.

OLD BODY WILL RESIGN

Berlin Learns They Will Submit Memorandum Preferring Occupation.

TREATY PUBLIC TO-DAY

Copies Sent to London by Airplane—France Also to Learn Terms at Last.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 19.—Advices received in American Peace Conference circles in Paris from Weimar indicate that there may be a change in the personnel of the German peace delegation and that a short extension of the time limit for signing the peace treaty may be requested by the Germans, but that the Germans will sign the treaty.

The treaty as delivered to the German delegates on June 16, with the revisions and corrections made since the original draft was formulated embodied in it, will be published to-morrow in London and Paris. An airplane left the airfield at Buc, near Paris, to-day, bearing forty-five copies of the revised document to London.

New Canadian Plenipotentiaries.

The amended text shows a change in the Canadian plenipotentiaries. In the original document they were named as Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, and Sir George Foster, the Minister of Trade and Commerce. In the amended text they are given as